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Meat and Meat Products—Condemnation of Unwholesome—Slaughterhouses.
(Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 8. SEC. 60. *Tainted meats.*—When any cattle, meat, fish, fowls, or other substance or material used for human food, is found upon inspection to be tainted, diseased, or unwholesome from any cause, and unfit for human food, or adulterated, or in a condition or of a quality condemned or forbidden in any ordinance of the city, the meat inspector shall seize the same to be destroyed or disposed of.

SEC. 61. *Place of slaughtering; age and weight.*—No cattle, sheep, or swine shall be killed within the city for human food, unless by special permission or special ordinance; and no cattle, sheep, or swine shall be sold for food that are in a diseased condition, overheated, or feverish. No calf, or any part thereof, which shall be less than four weeks old and less than 125 pounds live weight; no pig, or any part thereof, which shall be less than six weeks old; and no lamb, or any part thereof, which shall be less than eight weeks old, shall be killed for human food, or shall be kept or offered for sale.

SEC. 62. *Slaughterhouses—Sanitary requirements.*—Every owner, lessee, or occupier of a slaughterhouse in which shall be killed any cattle, swine, sheep, or any other kind of animals, shall cover every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughterhouse with cement or other impervious material, properly sloped to well-trapped and permanently grated inlet having a direct communication with a sewer. The walls thereof shall be covered to a height of 7 feet with some smooth impervious material, and the yards, apartments, and pens connected therewith shall be paved with brick, cement, or some impervious material, and shall be well and adequately lighted.

SEC. 63. *Water supply—Ventilation, etc.*—Every slaughterhouse shall be supplied with an adequate water supply and such an arrangement of hose or pipes as will enable the walls, floors, and yards to be effectively washed. Every slaughterhouse shall be properly lighted and ventilated, and to the satisfaction of the health department. Every slaughterhouse shall be kept in such condition and manner as not to be offensive to those in the near vicinity, and all refuse matter produced by such slaughtering shall be removed from the premises daily.

SEC. 64. *Diseases.*—Persons affected with tuberculosis or any other infectious or communicable disease shall not be employed in any department of such an establishment where carcasses are dressed, handled, or meat products prepared. An employee suspected of being so affected shall be reported by the meat inspector to the manager of the establishment and to the superintendent of health.

SEC. 65. *Transportation of meat—Garments.*—The aprons or other outer garments of employees who handle meat in contact with such clothing shall be of a material that can be readily cleaned and made sanitary. All persons handling meat continually, or delivering meat from one place to another, shall be provided with an outer garment made especially for this purpose. No meat shall be transported from one part of the city to another or from one establishment to another without first being covered with some material which shall exclude flies, filth, and dirt.

SEC. 66. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 9. SEC. 70. *Drinking cups.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation directly or indirectly connected with any public or private school or in any city building, hall used for public meetings or entertainments, hotels, lodging houses, theaters, factories, or public parks in the city of Springfield to use or permit for use a common drinking cup, glass, or other such utensil which has not been washed and rinsed in running water before each separate usage. It shall be the duty of every owner, agent, or manager of the above mentioned to provide sanitary equipments for the securing of water.